NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1893 .- COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAKES

STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC He Will Call Congress Together Not Earlier than the 1st Nor Later than the 15th balloon and then tumble the entire distance of September, Unless Unexpected Contingencies Necessitate an Earlier Date.

Washington, June 5.-The President said this evening. In reply to a direct question by representative of the United Press, that he intended to call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 15th of Septemper, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting. He added:

While there has been no mystery nor secreey in regard to my intentions in this matter, I think it not amies that our people should be informed authoritatively that the time is at hand when their Representatives in Congress will be called upon to deal with a financial condition which is the only menace, to the country's welfare and prosperity. It is well for the people to take up the subject for themselves and arrive at their own conclusions as to the merits of a financial policy which obliges us to purchase idle silver bullion with gold taken from our reserve. One does not need the eye of a Inancier to see that this gold, thus subtracted from the Government's stock, is eagerly seized by other nations for the purpose of strengthening their credit at our expense.

"It does not need the art of statesmanship to detect the danger that awaits upon the continuance of this operation. Already the timidity of capital is painfully apparent, and none of us can fall to see that fear and apprehension in monetary circles will ultimately bring suffering to every humble home in ou

"I think that between now and the meeting of Congress much depends upon the action of those engaged in financial operations and business enterprises. Our vast national resources and credit are abundantly sufficient to justify them in the utmost faith and confidence. If, instead of being frightened, they are conservative, and if instead of gloomily anticipating immediate disaster. they contribute their share of hope and stead! ness, they will perform a patriotic duty and at the same time protect their own interest. The things just now needed are coolness and calmness in financial circles and study and reflection among our people."

Postmaster-General Bissell returned to-day. and Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Sec retary of the Treasury Carlisle are expected to-night, so that Secretary Lamont will be the only absentee from to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet. Reports have been in circulation for some days that the Cabinet would give immediate attention to the alarming financial situation, with a view to adopting some radical policy of relief.

As far as can be learned here, however, the reports are inaccurate. There is no reason to suppose that to-morrow's Cabinet meeting will have any special importance as far as the state of the finances is concerned. A member of the Cabinet said to-night that there were other questions to discuss, and the President and Secretary Carlisle were quite able to deal with a financial crisis when it shall arise.

Judging from the best information obtain able from those who possess the confidence of the President, it is apparent that he regard the Sherman law as the main cause of the present financial difficulty, and that he is de-termined that the obnexious statute shall be repealed at an early date. At present, however. Mr. Cleveland regards a policy of nonaction as the wisest one to adopt, and is not disposed to have the Treasury take any radical step until Congress has a chance to legislate. No one in Washington who has knowledge of how the Treasury is conducted, or who possesses influence with the Administration, will endorse or even tolarate the latest means of relief suggested, that of selling greenbacks for gold. The Treasury officers say that there is no shadow of author ity on the statute books for such a step, and that it would be worse than useless as a means of replenishing the gold reserve. A high Freasury official described the situation to-

day as follows: "The expenditures of the Government are more than the receipts. Some way must be ound to increase the amount of money in the

Treasury, and we must look to Congress for Mr. A. M. Wyman, who was for many year Treasurer of the United States, but rho is now engaged in the banking business in Omaha, was a caller at the Treasury Department to-day. He said to a Sun reporter that the financial situation is as bad in the West as it is in the Eas Money is scarce and husiness men are hard pressed for funds. He attributed the present difficulty to the continual purchase of silver The business men all through the West are more or less affected by the present unhealthy condition of affairs, and those who have money are guarding it closely, fearing to invest it with the same freedom as heretofore. Mr. Wyman contends that the repeal of the Sherman law would relieve the Treasury, and in that way confidence would be restored throughout the business world. At present the people are growing more and more timid about investments, and, consequently, there is a depres

EDWIN BOOTH SLOWLY DYING.

sion in almost every branch of trade.

No Hope for Improvement—Joseph Jeffer-son Admitted to His Sick Room. The foreboding was general at the Players' Club last night that the new day would see

the club flag drooping at half mast. The last bulletin was issued by Dr. St. Clair Smith at 11:45 o'clock. It read: "While there has been no very marked change in Mr. Booth's condition, it must be admitted that he is slowly failing." Dr. Smith then left the

house, saying that he was going home to sleep. Mr. Booth rallied from his relapse of a week ago Saturday until last Saturday, when he began to grow weaker. At midnight on Monday it was thought that the end had come. Mr. Booth seemed to suffer greatly from want of

air. The three windows of his room were opened at top and bottom and the curtains

opened at top and bottom and the curtains were drawn aside.

About 2 o'clock he fell into a troubled sleep. Dr. Smith lay down to rest, but did not undress. There was no occasion to disturb him, and he did not awake until 8 o'clock, when he went at once to Mr. Booth's room. He found that hie patient had made no improvement, and said that recovery was not to be hoped for. Mrs. Grossman, the actor's daughter, and her husband, were with him the greater part of the afterneon. They left him at 7:30 o'clock in charge of the nurse.

In the afterneon Joseph Jefferson, accompanied by his son Charles and Mr. Hispham, called. Mr. Jefferson was permitted to see his dving friend, and he stood at the bedside for lifteen minutes. It is doubtfull if Mr. Booth recognized him. Mr. Jefferson was affected to tears as he saw the emaciated figure of his friend.

tears as he saw the emaciated figure of his friend.

Mr. Booth was lying on his back, the right hand above his hend. His eyes were closed for the greater part of the time, and they would open wide and stare vacually. His breath came in gases, and, although all the windows in the room were thrown open, he seemed to suffer greatly for air.

There were many other callers, but none was allowed to see Mr. Booth. Among them were Louis Aldrich, Joseph Holland, Lewis Blaker, Lawrence Hanley, Charles Coghlan, Augustus G. Cook, and Frank Carlyle.

Callanya Discovered 1640.

CANAL STREET BANK CLOSES. AN EXTRA SESSION CERTAIN.

Canal and Mulberry streets after banking

This step was caused by the refusal of the Shoe and Leather Bank of 280 Broadway to continue to act as Clearing House agent for the Canal Street Bank and the inability of the

longer clear through it.

Crane to a reporter of THE SUN. "because President Rasines informed me that his bank proposes to go into voluntary liquidation, and will need no redemption agent. The Canal Street Bank has been a little too liberal in the matter of discounts, and its deposits have run down to something like \$420,000 from \$600. 000. It has thus been burning the candle at both ends. I advised a voluntary liquidation. Mr. Rasines is an honest man, and he will con-

paid in full."
Prosider: Basines said that the Twelfth Ward Bark and the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, of both of which institutions he is a director, will not suffer by the liquidation of the Canal Street Bank, and that his individual oredit will be effected only by his loss on his

This was the March statement:



Edward Simon & Bros., Trunk Makers, Fall

notes given to Mr. Krieger in June and July. 1802, payable at various times, the last one

M. Warley Platzek, attorney for Mr. Krieger said yesterday that he represented claims for \$60,000 more, which had been cared for. The trouble, he said, was inability to obtain further accommodations from the banks and from friends who had heretofore discounted for him. Collections were very poor and trade for him, Collections were very poor and trace very dull. Schwerin paid every claim as it matured up to Saturday, and on that day paid his employees at the factory at Newark \$5,000. Neither the estate of Edward Simon nor Samuel or William Simon is interested in the present collapse, except as a creditor of Mr.

Schwerin.

The liabilities are about \$250,000, three-quarters of which is due to immediate friends and relatives. The assets consist of an immonse factory and plant at Newark, which, if Mr. Schwerin could get what the precerty cost, would pay all his debts in full. Besides this he has a large stock on hand and many book accounts. ecounts.
Mr. Schwerin has confessed judgments in Sewark for \$40,545 and given a chattel mort-

The schedules of William L. Fatton & Co. bankers and brokers, 90 Broadway, show lia-bilities, \$988,037; nominal assets, \$523,925; actual assets, \$227,500. Of the actual assets \$210,382 are pledged with the Manhattan Company and Holland Trust Company for four loans in which there is no equity. The

total amount loaned by the Manhattan Company was \$347,500, and by the Holland Trust
Company \$35,000. Among the other secured
creditors are Cook & Lester of Norwich, Conn.,
\$15,055: James P. Howard of Hartford, Conn.,
\$15,055: James P. Howard of Hartford, Conn.,
\$16,050: James P. Howard of Hartford, Conn.,
\$10,191. There is a claim against W. L. Patton
for \$307,012, which is placed as actually worth
\$600, and a claim against H. L. Saltonstall for
\$77,170, the actual value being placed at \$700.
Samuel Untermyer has brought suit against
David G. Yuengling, Jr., and others to foreclose
a second mortgage civen by Mr. Yuengling to
Frederick G. Yuengling, Jr., to secure the
payment of \$60,000 on the brewery property
at 128th street and Teath avenue. The mortgage was dated Aug. I. 1883, and was assigned by Frederick G. Yuengling, Jr., to Solomon Marx, thence to Eliza Guggenheim,
thence to Mr. Untermyer. The mortgage is
subject to that of John F. Betz for \$10,000, on
which foreclosure proceedings were begun
yesterday.

BANK ROBBERS WITH WINCHESTERS. They Cleaned Out a Bank, but the Money

Was Recovered by a Woman, BENTONVILLE, Ark., June 5.- The People's Bank was robbed to-day at 2:30 P. M. by a gang of six desperadoes, armed with Win-chesters, who secured over \$10,000. They were from the Indian Territory, and

came into town with four fine horses and a white-topped buggy, which were left in the rear of the Sun office, under charge of one man, while the other five went single file in the front of the office, one-half block north to the People's Bank, where they entered and covered the bank officials-President A. W. Dinsmore, Vice-President J. R. Hail. Cashier J. C. McAndrew, and Assistant Cashier G. P. Jackson-with Winchesters One of the men made Cashler Me-Andrew dump the contents of the safe into eacks brought for the purpose, putting gold and currency into one and the silver into an other. After securing the boodle they made the officials march in front of them as they started for their horses, foreing Mr. Jackson to carry the sack of silver containing over \$10,000.

When they passed the Sun office Miss Maggie Wood of the Sun force had the presence of mind to rush to the door and open it, letting Mr. Jackson in with his sack of silver, and im mediately shut and locked the door. One robber raised his Winchester, but the young lady's act was too quick for him.

Thinking that Mr. Jackson would run through the office, they ran to the rear of the building, expecting to meet him there. Fall ing in this he fired his gun and ran to his

The citizens soon railied and a general firing was kept up. The robbers mounted their horses, going west, closely followed by Sheriff Galbraith and posse. Assistant Cashier Jackson was shot in the head, back of the right ear, and also in the left elbow. The wounds are not serious. Taylor Stone, a farmer, procured a shotgup and fired two shots at the flying robbers, but was immediately shot down. The ball passed through his left groin and killed him. Tom Baker, a farmer. was shot in the chin, and returned the compliment by wounding the robber. Another one was wounded by Tom Woolsey, a drayman.

THE . SCHAFFNER MYSTERY. Good Reason to Believe the Banker Killed Himself,

CHICAGO, June 5.- To-day's developments in the search for Herman Schaffner, head of the banking firm of Herman Schaffner & Co., who

has been missing since Friday afternoon, tend to prove that he is the man who drowned himself off Diversey street. The story told by Charles Halter of 607 Racine avenue that Schaffner hired the boat, which was afterward picked up empty, was strongly correborated this morning by Charles W. McCleijan, an electric light worker, who lives at 18 Lincoln place. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock on Friday after

noon McClelian says he saw Herman Schuffner standing on the east side of Welles street waiting for a train. When the cars came to a standstill Mr. Schaffner boarded the train McClellan says he is positive he saw the missing man. He knew Mr. Schaffner, having had a great deal to do with him at the time the bank office was being fitted with electric lights.

lights.

James Rosenthal at once made preparations to have the lake dragged for the body. This afternoon a force of sailors were set a work to rake over the ground.

Another point which strengthens the suicide Another point which strengthens the suicide the sailors of the sai

Another point which strengthens the suicide theory was discovered by Detective Marsh today. He took the stiff hat found in the boat and a slik hat procured from the Schaffner house to the Duniap hat store, where they were examined by an expert in headgear. He declared that he was positive that the same head had worn both hats.

It is known that Schaffner tried to raise money in many quarters last week without success. Banks were calling upon him for from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a day on advances made on his own notes fortified by the paper of his customers for which his had been unable to find direct sale. His own funds having been exhausted in margins on local securities and by these calls, there was nothing else to do but quit. Whatever the banks realize from the notes hypothecated by Schaffner to secure his own paper, in excess of their claims against him, will of course be an asset of the firm, but what this will amount to is purely a matter of speculation. The sum may be \$100,000 and it may not amount to \$25,000. There is no evidence of misappropriation of the bank's assets or funds.

A HORSE IN AN ICE CREAM SHOP. Customers and Walters Fled Before Him and Checks and Ices Were Forgotten.

or funds.

A high-spirited bay coach horse with a locked tail came pattering down Madison avenue yesterday afternoon at a furious pace He had escaped from a stable in Sixty-second street with only a halter dangling from his head, and was evidently bent on a tour of the millionaire district on his own account. But

head, and was evidently bent on a tour of the millionaire district on his own account. But the avenue was crowded with teams and street cars, and the drivers made such a rumpus when they saw the horse charging down upon them full tilt that he swerved at the corner of Fity-ninth street.

The frightened animal's pace was so hot that the impetus swepthim is on the sidewalk, and when every one expected to see him go crashing through the plate giass windows of Jaeger's ice cream and cake store on the southeast corner, the nimble footed runsway surprised them all by adroitly slipping through the half open door into the cafe. The place was filled with little round tables and chairs, and there were a good many persons seated dirers, caimly enjoying their ices and cooling drinks, when the horse came thundering in. Customers, walters, and even the cash girl in her wire fonced dosk left in a hurry by the door furtheat from the four-footed intruder. Tables and chairs were overturned, and lee creams and unpaid checks wers forgotten in the general rush for places of safety.

The horse behaved himself with wonderful propriety in his strange quarters until a crowd of men who had followed him down the avenue came in and tried to eatch him. Then the bny reared up and struck out fiercely at them with his front feet, driving them too, out of the place in a hurry. He was making a good deal of noise, and threatoning to do some damage to the dishes and show cases, when a hostler, haltess and condiess, came running along. He made a dash for the bridle strap dangling from the runsway's head, and, despite its furlous kicking and plunging, soon had the animal safely in hand. The horse made two or three plunges toward the big glass windows, and it looked as though capitive and captor might come out that way, but the hostler hung on.

Finally a man in the crowd fell back, and the horse bounded out and was led away to the stables. The counter in the store had been knocked over and a few dishes brooken, but otherwise no damage had been done

E. SIMON & BROTHERS.

that Style, Has Falled for \$71,000 E. Simon & Brothers' trunk business of this city and Newark has failed. Morris Schwerin. who appears to be the sole owner. filed at the County Clerk's office in Newark vesterday confessed judgments amounting to \$71,000.

At the same time a chattel mortgage was recorded in favor of the German National Bank of Newark for \$10,004.45, cevering stock, machinery, and tools in the factory. This was to secure twenty promissory notes maturing before Aug. 18.

FELL THREE THOUSAND FEEL Patal Ending of a Balloon Ascension Near

TRENTON, June 5.-Charles Richmond, an aeronaut travelling under the name of Prof. Jewell, made an ascension here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and lost his life. Four thousand spectators saw him rise 3,000 feet in his

to the earth. Men were thrilled with horror at the sight, and women shricked and fainted The ascension took place at Cochran Park, a pienie ground and pleasure resort on the Delaware, two miles below Trenton, Richmond made an ascension at the same place on Decoration Day and came down in the river, He had not travelled upward over 200 feet, however, and the crowd of spectators grumbled and cried "Fizzle."

Last Saturday when he was advertised to make the second of his series of three trips at the park a crowd of 0,000 persons was present. The aeronaut toasted that he would give the people their mone,'s worth this time.

I'm going up out of sight," he said, "and the Lord only knows where I'll come down." It was a clear day; the air was still, and he salled straight up to the clouds. When he cut loose from the balloon to open his parachute he looked no bigger than a man's hand. Tho descent was made in safety, however, Richmond landing unharmed in Trenton. This afternoon it is said he used, not the

regulation parachute, but a contrivance with flaps or wings, an invention of his own.

When he cut loose for the trip downward the parachute failed to work properly. He did not seem to be able to get it open.

In a twinkling, instead of sailing down gracefully, he came down with lightning rapidity, turning summersaults like a circus performer.

rapidity, turning summersaults like a circus performer.

The wind had taken his balloon about a mile in a southeasterly direction, and he landed in Sturgeon pond, a muddy little piece of water flowing into the Delaware.

The spectators of the thrilling sight fancied he was dead before he reached the pond, but a waterman was seen to night who declares that he was less than a quarter of a mile away from the pond and heard Richmond cry for help. He says he hastened to the balloonist's rescue, but when he got to the pond saw nothing except lifehmond's hat on one of its banks. The parachute was found several rods from the hat.

from the hat.

Harry Jewell, the aeronaut, denies to-night
that Richmond used anything but the regulation parachute. He added that Richmond had
made about 500 ascensions altogether and
had never before met with any serious acci-

dent. Richmond's body was recovered shortly be-fore 10 o'clock and brought to Trenton. Rich-mond's home was in Springfield, Ill. He was 33 years of age and unmarried

RESTORED TO OFFICE.

Nebraska's Impeached Officials Have Won But They Had a Close Call,

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5 .- By a Scoth verdict the impeached officials have been reinstated. but they had a close call. The Supreme Court by a vote of two to one has declared Secretary of State Allen, Attorney-General Hastings and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Humphrey innocent of the charges brought against them by the Legislature.

Chief Justice Maxwell was the dissenter. He held that the three men were guilty of misdemeanor in office and should be forever debarred from holding positions of trust in the public service. But Judges Post and Norval. n their opinions, acquitted the accused of any intention of wrongdoing, and thus restored them to their offices.

The opinion is very long. Judge Maxwell finds that "the charges are well taken, and should be sustained. I therefore vote guilty as charged. I find the result of the decision if adhered to, will be to open the door to the grossest fraude in public institutions of the State, A number of witnesses for the State testified as if under constraint, and there seemed to be powerful influences affecting some of them aside from the immediate friend: of the respondents at work in their favor. Respondents are, of course, not responsible for these influences, but it is my duty to mention

SUMMER COMES AHEAD OF TIME. The Mercury Climbed Up Higher Than It Is

Entitled To On June 5, Summer got here yesterday sixteen days astronomers. She came on a breeze from the semi-tropical everglades of Florida attired in profuse perspiration and a palm-leaf fan. Her feverish breath, registered by the red spirits on the street thermometers, marked 93°. Up on the breezy Equitable building, where Farmer Dunn sat in his pajamas on a water cooler drawing inspiration for prophecy through a straw connected with a mint-flavored concection, the mercury registered 91°.

through a straw connected with a mint-flavored concection, the mercury registered 91°. The farmer said that 91° was a recordbreaker for June 5, and that no other June day preceding June 5 for the last twenty-three years had been as hot as yesterday. Several evening papers tried to convince the perspiring public that it was really quite comfortable. The heat, they declared, was of the kind that might be expected in the early part of June, and the public was suffering entirely from moisture. The public stuffed its multitudinous handkerchiefs down its necks, fanued itself, and wondered if the evening papers weren't mistaken. There was considerable moisture in the air; in fact, if there had been abeut 14 per cent, more moisture there would have been rain.

There was one comparatively cool place in the town, and that was the Battery wall; and even there the loungers on the park benches under the shade of the trees mopped their faces frequently, and the bronze statue of Ericsson looked as if it would have enored getting off its exposed granite pedestal and taking a slosta under the trees. Being a well-conducted statue it stayed in its place and patiently bore the hot rays of the sun on its expansive brow.

It was a day that illustrated the climatic resources of the universal Yankee nation. Down where the oranges grow the heat was tropical, and away up in Cheyonne, Wy. there was frost on the railroad ties, the thermometer registering 34°.

These cases of prostration were reported by

registering 34°. These cases of prostration were reported by

These cases of prostration were reported by the police:
Carton, Joseph 40, of 120 Gansevoort street, at 367 West Eleventh street; 81. Vincent's Hospital.
Grello, Bertina, 30, laborer, of Athany avenue, on Hariem Biver Hairona tracks at Elevende; attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.
Knobloch Frank, 23, of 151st sirret and Courtland svenue, at Eighty-hitth street and Madison avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.
Morendo, Abraham, 21, of 323 East Seventy-second atreet, at Third avenue and Sixty-seventh street; Presbyterian Hospital.
Paul Rudolph, 45, of 418 East Seventy-sixth street, at 202 First avenue; Beilevue Hospital.
Peters, Honry, 45, of 513 West Forty-second atreet at foot of West Forty-second atreet; Roosevelt Hospital.
Sweeney, Daniel, 75, at 1,448 Second avenue; attended and taken home.

The Hot Wave in Washington,

Washington, June 5,-A hot wave struck this city yesterday and several prostrations from heat have been reported, one of which proved fatal. William Bibs, an engineer, dropped dead this morning. The maximum official temperature in the shade, according to the weather service, was 80 degrees.

Overcome by Heat at Long Branch. Long Brance, June 5 .- To-day cottagers and notel people numbering in the hundreds had a tast of the summer weather. The thermometer registered 77°, and this evening the humidity was also high.

Many of the men employed on the streets here were overcome to-day by the heat.

Police Precincts and Excise Districts Not to Coincide Herenfter.

The Excise Commissioners changed the districts of the inspectors resterday, and now they are arranged in a manner that will pre-vent conflict with other departments. Here-after the inspectors will translighted by Assem-bly districts instead of police precincts.

Arrival of Victims to Dynamite. Eight of the victims of the dynamite explosion which took place recently at Strouds-

burg. Pa., arrived by train at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. One died while waiting for a ferry-boat for this city, and the condition of two others proved still so serious that they were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. One is likely to THE BORDEN JURY CHOSEN.

PRICE TWO CENTS

RAPID PROGRESS ON THE FIRST DAY

OF THE GREAT TRIAL

The Opening Scenes in the Antiquated Little Court House at New Bedford-How the Prisoner Looked After the Months of Suspense and Restraint Since the Memorable Double Tragedy-The Judges and Jury Who Will Conduct the Case-Why a Jury Was So Readily Obtained.

New Beproup, June 5. - Refore a stern and grim-looking bench of Judges as ever sat in Furitan New England of old, Miss Lizzie Andrew Borden was put on trial for her life, in the Court House in New Bedford, this morning. Sho had been occupying the large and rather comfortable roum of the matron in the House of Correction. She was taken along the two short blocks to the Court House in a closed carriage at about a quarter to 11 o'clock. A little crowd had gathered to see her. It was a crowd mainly composed of welldressed women and young girls, a crowd that added picturesqueness to the beautiful neighborhood of grand residences and park like gardens. The prisoner hurried into the Court House, closely attended by Deputy Sheriff Kirby, who is detailed as her escort. Those who saw Miss Borden first time were very much astonished. Her newspaper portraits have done her no justice at all. Some have made her out a hard and hideous fright, and others have flattered her. Sho is, in truth, a very plain-looking old maid. She may be likened to a typical school marm. plain, practical, and with a face that shows the deep lines of either care or habitual low spirits, and the transitory marks of a recent

Beside her on her right sits her custodian. She was dressed in black, excepting for a blue plume of feathers, two blue volvet resettes in her hat, and a large enamelled pansy pin at with two rows of narrow velvet ribbon round her cuffs and around the bottom of her basque.

in Paris, but it was of a very old fashion, having the front of the basque puffed with existing fashion. Her beautiful, fine, nutbrown hair, soft and glossy to a degree, was pulled back into a long roll behind her head.

And now the difficult thing is to describe

her face. Like her dress, it was that of a lady. She has large, brown eyes, and a fine high forehead, but her nose is a tilting one, and her cheek bones are so prominent that the lower part of her countenance is greatly overweighted. Her head is broadest at the ears. Her cheeks are very plump, and her jaws are strong and conspicuous. Her thick, protruding lips are pallid from sickness, and her mouth is drawn down into two very deep creases that denote either a melancholy or an irritable disposition. She is no Medusa or Gorgon. There is nothing wicked, criminal, or hard in her fea-tures. Her manner in public has often been described as it she callous, or brazen. It was not so to-day, She behaved like a self-possessed girl, with all the grit that comes of American blood, which has flowed pure in her family during centuries. She was modest, calm and quiet, and it was plain to see that she had complete mastery of herself, and could make her sensations and emotions invisible to an impertment public. The Massachusetts law makes a prisoner vary consequence of gives her a trying coner vary consequences.

she played it.

The spick and span little court room is divided in haives, the rear for the public and the force part for the actors in its legal dramas and tragedies. This division is made by a rail. One yard in front of that railing is a lighter rail, enclosing a space for the counsel. Between the two railings sits this wretched prisener. Next to her is The Sun correspondent and the correspondents of the other New York papers sit all along on the same line. The little fifty-year-old court house, like a toy building in its setting of greenery and

all carpeted, and yawning spittoons are set about it.

When the proceedings began this morning it was seen that the Judges, the lawyers, the Sheriff, and most of the attendants were in the main a white-haired, aged lot of citizons. On one side of the room sat six rows of reportors, bending over their pads and looking like a writing class in school. The school-master was well impersonated by the High Sheriff, soldierly looking Andrew Wright, who sat on the other side of the room in a box by himself, and every now and again startled everybody by rapping sharply for order with a load pencil.

sheriff, soldieriy looking Andrew Wright, who sat on the other side of the room in a box by himself, and every now and again startled everybody by rapping sharply for order with a lead pencil.

When the three Judges came in everybody rose and stood till the Judges and down. All three are gray beards. The Chief Justice, Mr. Mason, is a sailow, white-bearded man, with singularly large bright eyes, a perfectly straight mouth, and a perfectly square chin. If he was pointed out to a crowd as a valiant General all would believe it. He looks like feariess man of military training.

Judge Dewey is very like our Henry C. Bowen, with a narrow face and long white hair. Judge Caleb Hiedgett, the youngest of the three, is a particularly able man, to whom a place has been offered on the Supreme Court bench. His hair is darker than that of the others, but is thin on top. He has a sharp aquiling nose and thin lins, which he keeps tightly pressed together.

District Attorney Knowlton is a veritable Cromwell, a round-headed, powerful, and bustling big man, built like a buil, with a thick neck, bristling hair, a red beard, heavy jaws, and plump cheeks. His Assistant District Attorney, Moody of Essex county, is the youngest and handsomest of the lawyers. He is a pure blue-oyed blond, not much above 30, drossed like a New lorker, and with a quick, intelligent face. He is as bright and alert as he is lundsome.

These two lawyers for the commonwealth sat a table in front of Miss Borden, and also in front of the jury box almost. Close to the clerk's desk, before the bench, was the table for the three lawyers for the defence, Of these the lion, George 1, Kobinson, three times to end of the link is evaluation as an eloquent pleader, is typical of a large class of the young men of the link. He will have been and an intelligent face. His bail shows that he loves the good things of life, and his face shows that he has a man of the link. He will have a substant to the same and the same round head, the same angressive moustache, the same qui

A DAY OF PANIC IN CHICAGO. WILD RUMORS OF FINANCIAL TROU-

BLE CAUSE RUNS ON MANY BANKS. Excited Crowds Throng the Rooms of Some of the Soundest Institutions in the City-Millions of Dollars Drawn Out-Some Banks Apply the Sixty-day Rule, but Others Pay Out All the Cash Called for-A Number of Commercial Failures-Big Figury on the Board of Trade and a Col-

lapse of Prices - Failures Eisewhere, Curcage, June 5.-Wild rumors of impending financial disaster caused a senseless run on pany of the banks in Chicago to-day. Whether malice or ignorance inspired the rumors is unknown, but, whichever it was, the effect was instantaneous and widespread. Fortunately the effect was confined to uncomfortable crowding in the banking rooms, to pushing and hauling among excited depositors, and to the gathering of curious crowds upon the

sidewalks outside the banks. One of the earliest rumors, and apparently the most malicious rumor of the day, was to the effect that John M. Smyth, the large furniture dealer on West Madison street, had failed. With specific detail the rumor recited that the cause of the alleged failure was the fact that Mr. Smyth had a large amount of money tied up in the failure of Herman schaffner & Co. At the big store business was being carried on as usual, and there was no evidence of a change from normal conditions. The only possible cause that Manager Gaynor could assign for such a rumor was that Mr. Smyth had recently transferred his account from the Schaffner to the Chicago National

Stories that certain other great mercantile and packing houses had gone under prove

false upon investigation. The private bank of Meadoweroft Bros. was placed in the hands of a receiver. This was by no means a failure. The bank has been ractically in the Probate Court since the death of Mr. Meadowcroft, Sr., a year ago, and as the estate then scheduled \$1,000,000, and has not been diminished since, there is no doubt about its solvency. It has been difficult. however, to run a bank which is practically in the hands of the court, and so the partners de-

cided to go out of business, and a receiver was appointed this morning for that purpose.

Another story has it that the cause of the shut down is to be found in the fact that the brothers have been speculating largely since their father's death. According to this authority they have lost about \$100,000 in a World's Fair hotel scheme, and their losses on the Stock Exchange, particularly in North and West Side Cable stock and on the Board of

Trade, have been very heavy. Shortly after the doors of the Bank of Commerce were opened a run was started, which continued for hours. A long line of excited depositors soon gathered. The rotunda of the Temple was crowded by curiosity seekers attracted by the excitement. Many of the stock-holders were stationed inside the bank and by their encouraging statements did much to allay the feeling of distrust prevailing among depositors. Seen 300 depositors were in line withdrawing their cash.

President H. Felesenthal remained at his desk, unmindful, apparently, of the excite-"This bank is as solid as the Bank of England, and why such a run should have been started on us I cannot understand. The bank is conducted on the soundest financial principles. We do not speculate. The Schaff-

nerfallure had nothing to do with it. There is plenty of cash in our vaults to meet all de-At 2 o'clock outside assistance came to the Bank of Commerce. A number of its heavy depositors sent bags of coin, but when President Felsenthal was asked for the source and the amount sent, he declined to give informa

At the Dime Savings Bank, as at the Bank of Commerce, the run was made chiefly by small depositors, and there was really more excitement on the sidewalk than inside the bank. old and stopped all those persons whom he did not know personally to have a deposit inside. The bank paid only a percentage to de-

positors, but asserted that it had on hand eash enough to pay everybody in full. The Hibernian Bank did not escape the gen. eral excitement, but the result was not alarming to the officials. A run was started this morning, and throughout the day depositors were paid as fast as the tellers counted the cash. The bank has the right to demand ninety-days' notice, but it was not deemed necessary, and all demands were promptly met. The statement shows that the bank has resources of \$4.243,250, while its savings deposits, indi-

vidual deposits, demand certificates of deposits, certified checks, and cashier's checks A run on the Union Trust Bank started at on and continued all the afternoon. A large crowd occupied the sidewalk and made it next to impossible for pedestrians to elbow their way through. The frightened and excited depositors filled the space allotted to them in the building. There were three unbroken lines around the entire floor, which showed no diminution as time passed on Granville M. Wilson, cashier, occupied his customary seat. He was cool throughout the szciting scene of which he was a spectator. The bank did not avair itself of the sixty day notice.

day notice.

There was a heavy run upon the Prairie
State National Bank and the Frairie State
Sariags and Trust Company all day. Both insitutions are patronized largely be West Side
business men and mechanics. Both concerns

state National Bank and the Frairie State Savings and Trust Company all day. Both institutions are patronized largely be West Side bullesss men and mechanics. Both concerns are owned and manuaged by the same capitalists. When the doors of the Frairie State Allond opened this morning there was a large crowd of people waiting to gain an entrace.

From 9 o'clock until the hour for closing there was a constant stream of depositors to mitheraw their money. An immense amount was paid out during the day, without any perseptible diminishing in the crowd. Several times employees of the bank brought in large satchels of gold and dumped it upon the cashier's deak. The bank officials met all the demands made upon thom.

The throng which all day surged about the doors of the Frairie Savings and Trust company was even greater than that which stormed the doors of the Frairie Savings and Trust company was even greater than that which stormed the drops of the Frairie Savings and the subject of the Frairie Savings and the rule of the savings bank requiring that sirty days notice must be given before the full amount of deposits may be withdrawn was estered that if they chose they could secure the remainder in sixty days by giving the proper notice. This rule of the bank to-day received ten per cent. of their deposits, and were told that if they chose they could secure the remainder in sixty days by giving the proper notice. This rule of the bank was a great aid to it in the present crisis, as when many depositors learned of it they concluded to let the entire amount remain on deposit.

Cashier George Van Zandt said to-day that both institutions were prepared to meet all demands made upon them, and that the directors were not at all alarmed at the outlook.

The biggest run was on the Illinois Trust and Savings lank the largest savings bank in Chicago, having over \$10,000,000 demand deposits. All day long an enormous crowd examored for money. The bank made every search has the passite at the money as fast a possible without taking

a million dollars was taken out to-day, and the officials said they could stand the run if it lasted all the week.

The Globe Savings, in the Monadnock building, is a New England institution. No run was noticed until 2 o'clock and then the legal notice taking advantage of thirty and sixty days' limit, was posted. The Globe Savings is guing to take things easy.

For the first time in many months the Government gold reserve in the Chicago Sub-Treasury has been drawn on to meet the gold shipments from the East to Europe. A first consignment of \$1,000,000 has been despatched. This shipment was made up of \$20 gold pices which were placed in canvas sacks and delivered to the United States Express Company for shipment to the East. There is yet a balance of more than \$7,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury in Government funds. This is being added to daily by many of the Chicago banks, which are largely depositing gold for other currency. The very large stock of currency heid for safe keeping at the Sub-Treasury for the convenience of local banks has been almost exhausted. To-day a single bank drew out \$50,000.

The A. Armstrong Company made a voluntary assignment to-day to James P. Sherwin. The assets are \$271,000 and the Habilities are \$100,000. The Armstrong Company for twenty years has been manufacturing and dealing in uniforms, regallas, society and church goods in this city and Detroit. In the absence of the members of the firm on Saturday evening the Sheriff took possession of the store and held it until this morning, when the attachment suit was satisfied and a stipulation to that effect filed in the Superior Court. The news of the suit had gone abroad, and attachments were threatened from all the creditors. To avoid that their creditors, they made a volutary assignment.

The Sheriff to-day seized the property of C. Weissenbach, a clothing and shoe merchant

nent.
The Sheriff to-day selzed the property of C.
Weissenbach, a clothing and shoe merchant
t Eighteenth and Halsted streets and 228 and
30 Milwaukee avenue. Execution was made
n judgments aggregating \$22,000. Weissenach made a voluntary assignment this mornng. The liabilities are \$75,000 and the assets
50,000.

the Board of Trade the bears had things On the Board of Trade the bears had things all their own way, and a very panicky feeling existed. Wheat broke 2 to 3 cents a bushel, corn 14 to 14 cents, eats 1 to 14 cents, pork \$1.20 to \$1.30 per barrel, lard 30 cents per 100 pounds, and ribs 40 cents per 100 pounds, July wheat, the favorite option, sold as low as 60% cents, and cash wheat dropped to 64% cents, or 2% cents below the inside quotation established after the collapse of the Harper deal six years ago. The linancial news was the main cause of the weakness, and there was a small panic among all classes of holders.

The Nassau Bank, at Beckman and Nassau streets, is the New York correspondent of Meadowcroft Bros. President Francis M. Harris and Cashier W. H. Rogers of the Nassau Bank united in saying yesterday that the firm under its old management maintained a large balance with them, but yesterday the balance amounted to only \$18. The Nassau, however, was likely to be out about \$500 on collections. The two officials said that the Chicago firm had lately been under the management of younger members of the family, and they were not as conservative as Meadowcroft senior. The officials believed that the Meadowcroft estate was very valuable, and that everybody eventually would be paid.

OTHER FAILURES. Troubles in Kansus City, Milwaukee, and

Other Parts of the Country. KANNAS CITY. June 5 .- The Kansas Grain Company, which was said to be the greatest buyer of grain from producers in the world, has falled. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, notified the Secretary of the Board at 10% this morning that the company was unable to meet its contracts. When the announcement of the suspension was made on the Board it caused great ex-

The main offices of the company are in this city and at Hutchinson, Kan., and the President of the concern, T. J. Templer, is in charge of the Hutchinson offices, and the officers here decline to make any statement of the financial condition of the company until authorized to lo so by Mr. Templer. It is presumed, however that the assets and liabilities will each be large.

citement.

The company has elevators in 106 towns and cities in Kansas, representing an investment of \$150,000. All of these elevators contain more or less grain. The company was ncorporated five years ago with a capital stock of \$50,000. The cause of the failure, as announced by the officers here, is the tight money market.

Mr. Kirkpatrick says the stringency in money

prevented the company from realizing on its warehouse receipts, which were depended upon to meet maturing obligations. MILWAUREE, June 5 .- A run is now in progress on the South Side Savings Banks. Some 200 or 300 people block the sidewalk in front

ress on the South Side Savings Banks. Some 200 or 300 people block the sidewalk in front of the bank, but everything is quiet and orderly. There is a slight run on the Second Ward Bank, but the demand on the Commercial Bank seems to have subsided. Affairs at other banks are about in their normal condition.

The failure of F. T. Day on Saturday last seems to have increased the nervous fears of small depositors. Business men are not in the least-alarmed at the situation, and predict that the flurry will end in a day or two unless it is aggravated by more failures.

The failures of Frank A. Lappen and the Plankinton Bank will be investigated by the Grand Jury called to investigate the matter convened late this afternoon and Judge Wallber delivered his charge. He spoke about the fallures and read sections of the statutes referring to the obtaining of credit by false statements and to the acceptance of deposits when bank officials know that the bank is not in a sound condition. The first section, the Court intimated, referred to the Lappen matter, and the other to the Plankinton Bank. The action of Judge Wallber has created a sensation.

A despatch from Hutchinson, Kan., says the suspension was due to the inability of the company to extend its paper in Kansas City. President Templer of the company says the assets are fully sufficient to meet the liabilities as follows. The assets of the company are placed at \$150,000, with liabilities as follows. To Hutchinson creditors. \$20,000; to Hazard, of Kansas City, \$25,000; with liabilities as follows. To Hutchinson creditors. \$20,000; to Hazard, of Kansas City, \$25,000; to sellers of grain, \$12,000; to American National Bank of Kansas City, \$45,000. All the indebtedness is well secured.

Madden Hutching All Park Lador but not be company and as a small control of the company and as a small control of the company and control of the company and

secured.
Madrson, Wis., June 5.—There was a small run on the First National Bank to-day, but not enough to cause any great excitement. The bank's balance at the close of, business on Saturday showed \$259,000 on hand to meet demands, and the officers of the bank are not at all signed.

at all alarmed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Washington Butcher's Sons, provision dealers, to-day filed an assignment, with George W. Lex as the assignee. No statement of assets or liabilities can be obtained. Tightness of the money market is the announced cause of the embarrassment. market is the announced cause of the embar-rassment.

Sandusky, Savings Bank Comvany, which closed on Saturday night upon what was gen-erally supposed to be one of the soundest and safest institutions of the city, were not opened this morning, but displayed the following an-nouncement:

nouncement:

"Owing to inability to realize upon assets at this time, this bank has been compelled to assign. All depositors will be paid in full."

Sporane, Wash., June 5.—The Bank of Spokane Falls temporarily closed its doors this morning. The suspension caused no excitement. The bank is the oldest in the city, and has a paid capital of \$150,000 and a surplus of \$125,000. \$125,000.
The embarrassment is due to the tightness of the money market. The bank has always been considered the strongest in Eastern Washington. A. M. Cannon, President of the bank, has many large interests in this city, and is reputed to be a millionaire several times over.

The Fort Aun Wool Company Falls. TROY, June 5. - The failure of the Fort Ann Woollen Company of Fort Ann. Washington county, was announced this morning. The property of the company was attached and the mills shut down by the Sheriff. Inability to realize on goods in New York and the general stringency of the money market are given as the causes of the failure. It is thought work will be resumed.

Another Texas Bank Fails. Washington, June 5.-Comptrol or Eckles was informed to-day that the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., capital \$250,000, falled to-day. The bank was closed on an order from the directors, and Bank Ex-aminer Stone was placed in charge. The Greater New York.

Why not include Chicago in the scheme for greater New York? It has been brought five hours nearer by the introduction of the Exposition Fiyer of the New York Central—"America's Greatest Railroad."—Ads.

Go to the World's Fair in 20 hours by New York Con-

GOING INTO FOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

8425,000 DUE DEPOSITORS.

President Rastnes Says that Depositors Will he Paid in Full and that Stockholders Will Get 80 Per Cent. Anyway—A Long Discount Line and Lessesing Business. President Antonio Rasines and Directors Vernon M. Davis, Harry W. Hall, P. Campopigri, and Albert H. Frost of the little Canal Street Bank met in the bank at the corner of

hours yesterday and adopted the following resolution: Whereas. Although this bank is entirely solvent and ble to pay it depositors in full, yet it appears that its business is unprofitable to the stockholders; therefor Resolved, That the Canal Street Bank go into volun

ary liquidation.

bank to secure another agent. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon it had been reported that there was a run on the Canal Street Bank. The President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, John M. Crane, sen for President Rasines, and after an interview notices were sent out by the Shoe and Leather Bank that the Canal Street Bank would no

"We sent out these notices," said President

ooo. It has thus been burning the candle at both ends. I advised a voluntary liquidation. Mr. Rasines is an honest man, and he will confirm this statement."

Half an hour after he made this statement Mr. Crane was closeted with the directors first named in the Board room of the Canal Street Hank, with Charles W. Dayton, President Rasines's lawyer, who had been called into the council. President Hasines showed President Crane that Instead of there being a run on the bank, \$80,000 had been received in deposits during the day, against \$1,000 withdrawn, and he asked that the Shoe and Leather Bank continue its relations with the Canal Street Bank. President Crane refused. An effort to secure another Clearing House agent failed, and that ended it.

While this consultation was going on, depositors, who had heard of the difficulty, swarmed into the bank, until the crowd grew to such proportions that it had to be forcibly expelled. All were told that none of them would lose a cent. Most of them were Jewish and Italian small merchants of the neighborhood. President Hasines said to the reporter:

"I was called up by President Crane by telephone this afternoon, and he told me of the rumor of a run on us. There was no run, but Mr. Crane was afraid that the rumor might precipitate one. He wanted to know our exact condition, and I told him what it was, with the result that he relused to act as our Clearing House representative. The bank is perfectly solvent and will pay everbody, unless it is forced to a rapid liquidation, whon the stockholders may have to sacrifice twenty per cent. of their stock. The capital stock is \$100,000. The fact of the matter is our business has not been so good as it formerly was. Our depositors are mostly east side Jewish merchants and manufacturers. We have many in the furniture line. Business has been bad with everybody. That means that deposits have fallen off. Ours have been reduced from \$600,000 to \$425,000 in about thirteen months. It means also that we have have had to be liperal in discount

stock, which will be only about \$2,000. The financial assets of the Canal Street Bank, he said, are bills receivable, which will amount to something like \$450,000.

Under the Clearing House rules the Shoe and Leather National Bank will have to clear all checks against the Canal Street Bank deposited yesterday which may be presented for collection to-day.

OTHER LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

with \$250,000 Liabilities, The failure was announced yesterday of the old established house of Edward Simon & Brothers, manufacturers of trunks and bags, at 067 Broadway and at Newark, N. J. The ousiness was carried on under that style by Morris Schwerin as sole proprietor. The house was established in 1863. Lradstreet's reorts state that William and Famuel Simon re tired in 1886 and Edward Simon died in 1800. Mr. Schwerin, who had been a partner in the firm for twenty years, bought out the latter's interest. The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the Broadway store on an execution for \$22. 511 in favor of Louis J. Krieger. Mr. Schwerin allowed judgment for that amount on five

falling due on March 1 last.

Morris Schwerin, Who Made Trunks Under

Calisaya La Billa first prepared 1893 .- Ade

Ripane Tabules: a family remedy. Ripans Tabules

Illness.

and three rows of the same ribbon above the edge of her skirt. A common sense, broad-toed, brand new shoe peeped out from under her dress, and sho wore black cotton gloves. Her dress fitted her as perfectly as if she had been measured for it great fulness. Excepting her rather loud pin she wore no jewelry. Her black straw hat was poke shaped, and of no

soner vary conspicuous and gives her a trying part to play. Further along we shall see how

The fitte fitty-year-old court house, like a toy building in its setting of greenery and blossoms is neat and clean, with the assertive cleanliness of everything in New Bedford. Its one court room on the second floor is also kept." shipshape and Bristol fashion." as the sailors would say. Its drab-colored walls are framed with white woodwork, and fluted white columns sustain its arched colling, and its ten windows look out upon as much foliage as if it were in the woods.

Through those embrasures comes the mingled perfume of wistaria and magnolia blossoms. Occasionally, too, the lowing of a cow sounds louder in the court room than the proceedings of the lawyers. A picture of a dead District Attorney tries hard to relieve the severe plainness of the room. The floor is all carpeted, and yawning spittoons are set about it.